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## The Way to Save Money and Protect Ourselves From Invasion.

No country is safe from enemy in-  
vasion except it is able successfully to  
repel invasion.

No country has any right to drift  
along without ample equipment to  
protect itself—ample equipment in  
man power, in gun power, in naval  
power and in air power.

Since it is the duty of a country  
to be prepared the question is how  
it may be so prepared at the least  
possible cost. And the question of  
cost just now, with our enormous war  
debts, is one which calls for closest  
consideration, soundest analysis and  
the application of common sense  
economies.

In view of this situation here is a  
suggestion which is not without merit.  
In fact, measured as business men  
would measure the problem confronting  
America in the matter of military  
protection and the maintenance of  
national dignity, it has a whole lot of  
merit.

The suggestion is this: Let the  
Government straightaway establish  
eight or ten more West Points for the  
training of officers and establish two  
or three more naval schools like An-  
napolis. Without an enormous in-  
crease in naval craft we could not  
use to advantage the same number of  
naval officers as we can use of  
military officers.

Our country has always been op-  
posed to a large standing army and  
apparently is no more inclined now to  
enter upon the maintenance of a  
large standing army than before.

But it is clear to us in this jun-  
cture of domestic and foreign affairs  
that we must either have a large  
standing army or a large number of  
trained officers, as they are trained at  
West Point, who can take our militia  
organizations and our raw man power  
and on short notice organize them  
into efficient fighting forces.

If in the war just finished we had  
had ten times the number of West  
Point officers to train our men and to  
handle them in action in France our  
efficiency would have been twenty-  
five per cent. greater and our loss  
from sickness and death would have  
been, perhaps, twenty-five per cent.  
less.

If this cross cut conclusion as to  
increased efficiency and saving in  
human lives is approximately correct,  
then it is an obvious certainty that  
an investment in eight or ten more  
West Points would be eminently wise,  
eminently practical.

But to view it in another way.  
Suppose we have no wars, suppose  
we are not called upon to repel in-  
vasion; suppose we are not called  
upon to maintain the dignity of our  
position in world contacts, and sup-  
pose we have no troubles at home,  
would the money expended on these  
additional institutions of learning and  
military training be lost? Certainly  
it would not be lost. In a perfectly  
practical sense it would be well worth  
the expenditure in the development  
of so large a number of trained en-  
gineers, trained workers, trained or-  
ganizers as these institutions would  
turn out annually. In peace times  
they would prove a tremendous asset  
to the country and in times of war  
their value would be beyond the com-  
putation of any living man.

Of course this newspaper does not  
mean to argue that the establishment  
of these schools would meet the whole  
problem confronting us of our self-  
protection, but that they would go

far in the matter in the absence of a  
strong regular army in year, and  
that they would go far in giving char-  
acter and direction and facility to a  
patched up military force is equally  
certain.

For the measure of money ex-  
pended no other device could furnish  
this country with so much protection,  
and the best of it all is that the grad-  
uates of these schools would be a pay-  
ing national investment.

## Viscount Grey's Clear View of America and the Covenant.

We do not suppose that Viscount  
Grey's bitterest enemy would deny  
that diplomat a place among the clear-  
est thinkers in the world, particularly  
upon questions of government. The  
understanding of men's laws and  
men's political motives has engaged  
his entire career. It was natural that  
long ago he should have studied the  
Constitution of the United States,  
which is more easily assimilated than  
the British Constitution in that it is  
a written and comparatively brief  
document. His visit of several months  
in this country has enabled him to  
add to his previous knowledge of our  
governmental system an intimate ac-  
quaintance with the conflict which  
has been waged since President Wil-  
son presented to the Senate, for ratifi-  
cation without change, his impossi-  
ble covenant.

Under the circumstances it is inter-  
esting to see what Viscount Grey,  
himself a supporter of the League of  
Nations, has to say in respect of the  
opposition which the covenant, in its  
Wilsonian form, has met in the United  
States; an opposition which has been  
so misrepresented by the covenant  
worshippers that it is not strange that  
there should be misunderstanding in  
Europe as to the facts of the case.  
Recognizing this misunderstanding,  
Viscount Grey says bluntly:

"Let us first get rid of one possible  
misunderstanding. No charge of bad  
faith or repudiating signatures can be  
brought against the action of the  
United States Senate. By the Ameri-  
can Constitution it is an independent  
body, an independent element in the  
treaty making power. Its refusal to  
ratify the treaty cannot expose either  
itself or the country to a charge of  
bad faith or repudiation."

So much for the Senate's right to  
stand in the way of a dictatorship.  
Next let us quote from Viscount  
Grey's succinct relation of the reasons,  
sentimental and practical, which  
have influenced the United States  
against the acceptance of Mr. Wil-  
son's covenant:

"There is in the United States a  
real conservative feeling for the tradi-  
tional policy, and one of those  
traditions consecrated by the advice  
of Washington is to abstain from  
foreign and particularly from Euro-  
pean entanglements. Even for na-  
tions which have been used to Euro-  
pean alliances the League of Nations  
is felt to be something of a new  
departure."

"This is still more true for the  
United States, which has hitherto  
held aloof from all outside alliances.  
For the League of Nations is not  
merely a plunge into the unknown,  
but a plunge into something of which  
historical advice and traditions have  
hitherto positively disapproved. It  
does not say that it will not make  
this departure. It recognizes that  
the world conditions have changed, but it  
decries time to consider, to feel its  
way and to act with caution. Hence  
this desire for some qualification and  
reservation."

Just as candidly, as lucidly and as  
candidly the veteran diplomat comes to  
the most damning items of the cov-  
enant. Without specifically mention-  
ing Article X, or XI, Viscount Grey  
writes a true indictment of the at-  
tempt to transfer from Congress to a  
supergovernment its constitutional  
power to declare war:

"The American Constitution not only  
makes possible but under certain con-  
ditions renders inevitable a conflict  
between Executive and Legislature.  
It would be possible, as the covenant  
of the League of Nations stands, for  
a President in some future years to  
commit the United States through the  
American representative on the Council  
of the League of Nations to a policy  
of which the Legislature at that time  
might disapprove."

This contingency, Viscount Grey  
hastens to assure his British readers—  
his illuminating views were expressed  
in a letter to the London Times—  
could not arise in Great Britain,  
where the people are enabled quickly  
to decide disputes between the Gov-  
ernment and the House of Commons;  
therefore, he says, there is no need  
for Britain to ask such reservations  
as the Senate demands for America:

"But in the United States it is  
otherwise. The contingency is with-  
in the region of practical politics.  
They have reason, and if they so  
desire the right, to provide against it.  
Reservations with this object are  
therefore an illustration not only of  
party politics but of a great con-  
stitutional question which constantly  
arises between the President and the  
Senate, and it would be no more fair  
to label this with the name of party  
politics than it would be to apply  
that name to some of the great con-  
stitutional struggles which arose be-  
tween the House of Commons and the  
executive authority in Great  
Britain in the days before the ques-  
tion had finally been settled in favor  
of the House of Commons."

There are people who will not en-  
joy the Grey letter, just as Junkerdom  
did not enjoy the cold, clear, honest

way in which Grey dealt with the  
Prussian at the beginning of the war.  
His frankness will not be praised in  
some quarters of Washington. It will  
not evoke cheers in the ranks of  
those Englishmen who believed that  
Mr. Lloyd George, bringing home the  
signature of President Wilson to a  
document which would, if ratified by  
the Senate, bind us to be policeman  
and banker in every Old World quar-  
rel, had performed the most useful  
diplomatic service for England since  
Disraeli's time.

But Grey has told England the  
truth about America's view of the  
covenant and both sides of the Atlan-  
tic will be the better off for his habit  
of honest expression. It would be  
well to have the Congressional Record  
reprint from the esteemed New York  
Times, which published it in full, this  
letter, which was "written as a private  
citizen" but which reflects the uncon-  
founded conclusions of England's  
most distinguished diplomat.

## Finish the Railway Job.

Within four weeks the American  
railway system is scheduled to go back  
to its owners. Congress, therefore, is  
now on its last lap of the legislation  
which is indispensable to save the  
roads. And saving the roads does not  
mean merely snatching them out of  
the hands of the Sheriff. It means  
saving them from failure to meet their  
monthly payrolls. It means saving  
them from a breakdown which will  
knock American industry and business  
guilty west and, so doing, take out of  
the mouths of American workers their  
bread and butter.

Thousands of miles of our railroads  
are dead broke in spite of the guar-  
anteed rental they are now getting  
from the Government. Tens of thou-  
sands of miles of our railroads would  
be dead broke without the Govern-  
ment rental. The reason is that the  
railroads of the United States, the  
big and the little, the good, bad and  
indifferent, are being eaten alive by  
their operating expenses.

If the roads stayed in the hands of  
the Government the colossal deficits  
they are now piling up would burst  
even the United States Treasury un-  
less Congress resorted to new tax-  
ation. This country is done with  
higher taxes. So it must be higher  
traffic rates. Government operation  
or private operation, there is no get-  
ting away from the higher rates if  
the national transportation system is  
to be saved.

Pending a carefully worked out  
program for the permanent salvation  
of the roads Congress must make pro-  
vision for more railway revenues. The  
relief must be adequate, so that the  
carriers can live and the public be  
served. It must be prompt, so that the  
railway executives can prepare in time  
for what they have to do when the  
roads go back—in less than four  
weeks.

## Congress is Lingered on the Job, Finish It.

The kind of regret for the Legisla-  
ture to choose.

An important act which the Legis-  
lature is about to perform is the selec-  
tion of a member of the Board of  
Regents in place of ABRAHAM L. ELKES,  
now on the Court of Appeals. The  
Legislature cannot make this choice  
with too jealous regard for the in-  
terests and needs of the vast school  
system of the State. It cannot make  
it with too sweeping disregard of the  
claims of anybody to the post on the  
ground of political expediency or par-  
tisan service.

This is no political job, and the  
people of New York are going to have  
something to say to the party or  
the representatives of the party that  
would try to make it a political  
job or in any way an object of polit-  
ical wire pulling and manipulation.  
Considerations of patronage or par-  
tisan reward cannot enter into this  
decision without damage to the State  
educational system and reproach to  
those in control of the Legislature.

The only qualifications which the  
Legislature can properly or even  
judiciously consider are a man's proved  
fitness and ability to do the work  
required of the office, his interest in  
and devotion to the public's stake in  
our schools and his ample measure-  
ment as a public spirited citizen and  
a broad gauged, big brained, successful  
achiever of results.

The Legislature cannot deviate from  
that uncompromising and uncompro-  
misable test of merit and fitness with-  
out failing to perform its duty as  
public service needs it to be per-  
formed, public opinion demands it  
should be performed and public con-  
fidence in the intelligence and char-  
acter of the present Legislature  
expects it will be performed.

## American Exports on Credit.

Senator Enoch is quoted as saying to  
the Allied Machinery Centre on the  
subject of promoting our export trade:

"I believe in the purchase of securi-  
ties, for we shall never solve the  
problem by lending Europe any more  
money. Cash credits will not solve  
the problem. We have overextended  
every possible means of taxation; we  
are not solving our own problems in  
that way. . . . We should make  
bonds sufficiently attractive to reach  
the public and popularize our debent-  
ures among the populace."

We don't understand the meaning  
of that muddled economics and in-  
verted finance. It would puzzle any-  
body except, perhaps, the Senator him-  
self to explain what buying bonds and  
debentures is, whether bought by the  
populace or by anybody else, if it isn't  
lending money. Old fashioned horse  
sense must continue to preach and to  
practise the financial gospel that a

better way to get out of debt is to  
work hard, save and pay up, than try  
to put out more and more bonds, de-  
bentures and notes.

Europe, with no market anywhere  
for more securities than two hundred  
and fifty billions of debts are piled  
on governments, nations and popu-  
laces, if we, too, may speak, is now  
aroused to the truth that they will  
quell their way out, not by getting new  
billions of bonds heaped upon them  
but by cutting down the debt. The  
British, the French, the Germans, even  
the Russians are telling one another  
in plain language that what they most  
need to do is to get back to hard work  
with all the power that is in them.  
Out of what they produce by that  
hard work they must use the greatest  
possible share to pay up. This means  
taxes. But if they all go to it in  
peace with the will and the power  
they put into colossal slaughter of one  
another during four years and more  
of war every year they produce and  
turn over the taxes to liquidate debts  
will lighten the burden.

As for commercial credits the pen-  
ant stand man knows as well as the  
great merchant or banker that busi-  
ness, foreign like domestic, was done  
before the war and will be done after  
it on commercial credits. The credits  
that supply machinery and raw mate-  
rial to individuals and organizations  
of individuals, in community groups  
and in national masses, wanting to  
work and work hard can soon be re-  
turned out of part of the supplies ob-  
tained on credit and worked up into  
more valuable finished products. Fur-  
thermore it almost immediately fol-  
lows that the buyers on credit, once  
more adequate and profitable prod-  
ucts, return to the markets of the  
world as bidders not only for raw ma-  
terials but for other commodities.

We are not suffering from lack of  
foreign markets, as Senator Enoch  
seems to have the notion. We are  
selling goods abroad as we never sold  
them before, peace or war. With the  
slackening of productive efficiency by  
our workers it is a fair question, in  
truth, whether we are not exporting  
them to the disadvantage of our own  
consumers. Yet we must assume that  
our workers will be spurred, if not by  
the old American spirit of supremacy  
at least by the law of necessity, to  
increased productivity.

In that event, however, or in any  
event we can never sell to peoples that  
are industrially flat on their backs.  
But few of the great nations of Eu-  
rope are flat on their backs. They are  
generally up on their feet ready to  
pitch in under the stern law of work  
for its living. Our share in helping  
them further, thereby helping our-  
selves by the business we do with  
them, is a plain business proposition.  
American brains, enterprise and char-  
acter will work out the problem. They  
will work it out on the basis as old as  
the hills of trade credits.

## Educational Cooperation With Latin America.

One of the significant indications  
of the growing spirit of cooperation  
between the republics of Latin Amer-  
ica and the United States is the grad-  
ual tendency of a number of the  
southern countries to abandon Euro-  
pean systems of public instruction  
and to turn to this country for ideas  
and aid in reforming their present  
educational methods.

The first exchange of professors be-  
tween Latin America and the United  
States has recently been effected be-  
tween the National University of Chile  
and the University of California, the  
initiative, it is interesting to note,  
coming from the southern republic.  
Peru has gone a step further, and  
through the appointment of a North  
American educator as Special Com-  
missioner of the Ministry of Public  
Instruction, plans to remodel its  
educational system along strictly  
American lines. Announcement is  
also made of a new educational pro-  
gramme in Colombia which will draw  
largely from American experience in  
providing for the scientific training  
of teachers and for the construction  
of modern school buildings through-  
out the republic.

The real remedy for the removal of  
the last traces of any latent spirit of  
antagonism between Latin America  
and the United States can be summed  
up in two words, "mutual acquaint-  
ance," and educational cooperation is  
obviously an important agency in hast-  
ening progress toward this goal.  
Every additional step along this line  
will furnish a more powerful guar-  
antee against international misunder-  
standing than any number of polite  
conventions.

One important phase of this ques-  
tion, however, is generally overlooked.  
We are gratified when Latin Amer-  
ica adopt our methods and we take  
pride in the increasing number of stu-  
dents from South and Central Amer-  
ica in our schools and colleges. We  
are liable to forget that we can learn  
a great deal from our neighbors to  
the south. North American students  
could profitably spend one or more  
years in study in Latin American  
countries, some of which possess in-  
stitutions of learning which long an-  
te-date any of our splendid univer-  
sities. In the development of further  
cooperation along educational lines,  
which is sure to come in the future,  
more attention will be given to this  
neglected aspect and steps will be  
taken to make feasible an interchange  
of students as well as of ideas and  
instructors among the various repub-  
lics and the United States.

## Positive Facts.

Hotels throughout the Orient are  
crowded.

The gold imports into Great Britain for  
the week ended December 3 were \$600,000,  
the highest since March, 1919. The exports  
were \$1,200,000, mostly to India.

At last accounts Governor Morrow has  
made \$150,000 for his state. He has a  
claim for \$100,000 for every dollar of  
Kentucky could help the world.

When daughter was home from college  
for the recent holiday vacation telephone  
calls were so numerous that the family  
had to replace the old family  
"Sara, this is her."

A sure Kentucky Reel.  
From the Kentucky Gazette.

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Kentucky could help the world.

## MAYBE WE'RE INSULTED.

Could a Message From Mars Get  
Through the Heavily Layer?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-HERALD—  
Sir: One of the faulty links in the inter-  
planetary theory of the origin of the  
"strange wireless noises" reported by Mr.  
Marconi is that our globe is protected  
against electrostatic disturbances of  
"radio frequencies" from external space  
by the so-called Heaviside layer of con-  
ducting ionized gases at a height of  
some fifty miles. This layer should offer  
an impenetrable barrier to such impulses  
as might otherwise affect our radio de-  
tectors. The phenomena of "fading signals"  
at certain times with certain wave  
lengths, while other wave lengths do  
not so suffer; the recently observed  
sudden shifting of direction of incom-  
ing long distance signal trains, etc., all  
evidence the correctness of the Heaviside  
layer theory.

True, magnetic disturbances originat-  
ing from sun spot activity continually  
reach the earth and produce irregularities  
in the magnetic compass deflection, and  
at times false signals on long tele-  
graph lines. But there has never been  
any direct correspondence, so far as I  
know, between sun spot activity and  
static disturbances in radio reception.

Ascribing a fading field when we  
ascribe to planetary signals the distur-  
bances which have from the begin-  
ning of the art made the radio opera-  
tor's life at times a burden and at  
times a nightmare. There are countless  
mundane agencies amply able to pro-  
duce all our troubles here—heated bod-  
ies of air striking the antenna, or the  
press agent, electrical discharges be-  
tween masses of ionized air far above  
the earth or better, ordinary lightning dis-  
charges, local or in the distant tropics,  
phenomena unquestionably associated di-  
rectly or secondarily with the effects of  
the sun's rays.

The almost unlimited sensitiveness of  
the audio detector, universally used to-  
day in long distance radio, renders it  
very liable to high energy powerful and  
sudden electrical disturbance originat-  
ing anywhere on the globe, which dis-  
turbances are produced from such dis-  
tributive or highly selective receiving sys-  
tems. But even without our protective  
ionized layer of the upper atmosphere  
millions of horse-power of energy would  
be required to produce a signal response  
across interplanetary space. And, weird  
magicians though their supposed deni-  
als may be, it is highly fantastic to  
suppose that inhabitants of Mars or of  
Uranus would thus waste their stores  
of energy in an attempt to communicate  
with the inhabitants of earth who have  
not yet learned how to signal across  
our oceans without hours and days of  
interference from terrestrial distur-  
bances.

Readers will recall that in 1901 three  
dot signals received at Newfoundland  
were accepted by Marconi as proof un-  
questioned of having originated in Corn-  
wall, were then, and are now, called  
"Marconi's" and occasionally "Marconi's"  
signals. These disturbances occurring in  
groups of three, but there is surely  
no more reason than that at record  
seeking date to suppose that various  
strange sequences and combination of  
static disturbances originate in other  
worlds than ours.

NEW YORK, January 31.

## INFLUENZA AND CROWDS.

An Army Medical Officer's Conclusions  
From Observations in 1918.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-HERALD—  
Sir: As a major in the Medical Corps of  
the United States Army I observed the  
1918 influenza epidemic from beginning  
to end in one of our army camps. I was  
impressed with one seeming fact more  
than any other. That this epidemic  
spread its virulent character by rapid  
contamination of the organisms through  
close contact of susceptible subjects;  
that gathering infected individuals into  
barracks either in hospital wards or in  
barracks was the factor which intensi-  
fied the evil character of the infecting  
germs, so that once it gained a foothold  
in a community it was developed, with  
contact of infected and well, and more  
distributed by means of eating utensils.

The one important lesson to be  
learned from that epidemic is the neces-  
sity of separate rooms, well ventilated  
rooms, for all infected individuals.  
Rather than waiting for the general  
inoculation of the community, members  
of the community, as we are apparently  
doing again in the present epidemic.  
Perhaps the most important rules at  
present to observe are:

1.—The avoidance of small or large  
groups of individuals as far as possi-  
ble can be carried out.  
2.—The avoidance of infected individ-  
ually placed in the same room, or  
hospital ward with other individ-  
uals, whether infected or not.  
3.—Attention to the excellent advice  
already set forth of plenty of sleep,  
well ventilated rooms, simple food and  
the avoidance of worry, getting wet, or  
getting overtired. The observance of  
these things will soon see a decline in  
the present epidemic.

By way of encouragement I think it  
is simply impossible for this epidemic to  
attain the highly virulent character of  
the one we passed through in 1918 when  
the strength of the germs was intensi-  
fied on the most suitable soil for their  
development in our crowded army and  
navy encampments. J. R. C. M. D.  
NEW YORK, January 31.

## Simplifying the Prince's Life.

From the London Chronicle.

The statement that the Prince of Wales  
will take only two uniforms with him for  
his Australian tour is a reminder that in  
this respect things are very much easier  
for Prince than for the Duke of York.  
The old Australian States relieve Prince  
from having to maintain a large and ex-  
pensive wardrobe of uniforms—some of  
them very expensive indeed—and some of  
them hardly ever worn. The breakup of  
the old Australian States relieves Prince  
from having to maintain a large and ex-  
pensive wardrobe of uniforms—some of  
them very expensive indeed—and some of  
them hardly ever worn. The breakup of  
the old Australian States relieves Prince  
from having to maintain a large and ex-  
pensive wardrobe of uniforms—some of  
them very expensive indeed—and some of  
them hardly ever worn.

## While the League Languages.

No doubt on India's coral strand  
The Indians, no longer band.  
Are saying that we have no band.

I wonder if the Hottentots  
Are walling at their adder lops.  
And Kaffirs, too, as like as not.

And possibly Morocco, too,  
Whose leather make a lovely shoe,  
Finds nothing like leather that we do.

In Madagascar, perhaps,  
And Tibet and the land of Lapps,  
They're saying we're a lot of yaps.

The Bolsheviks, as we know,  
Have marked our status rather low,  
And find us all extremely slow.

It looks as if we'd have to stand  
Around, a quite forsaken band,  
And shake each other by the hand.

It was a bluebird and not a peem-  
misty jay that I saw. N. J. TYMAN.  
NEWARK, N. J., January 31.

## An Omnipotent Outlook.

From the Kansas City Star.

Is it true, John, that a saw log rolled  
over your brother-in-law yesterday  
and mangled him pretty high out of  
his mind?

"Oh, yes," returned Judd Pott of  
Stratford, Iowa, "and that wasn't  
the worst of it; the doctor says he's liable  
to get well."

## THE SMITHS OF SMITHTOWN.

Richard the Bull Rider and Contem-  
poraries of the Same Name.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-HERALD—  
Sir: In your obituary notice of Justice  
Richard H. Smith, attention is made of  
his descent from "the renowned Richard  
'Bull' Smith, a cattle dealer."

To the casual reader the reported oc-  
cupation is of small consequence; never-  
theless it falls to convey the distinguish-  
ing characteristics of that celebrated  
pioneer. While his diversified pursuits  
no doubt embraced the purchase and sale  
of cattle, a frequent occurrence in  
farm operations, such transactions were  
merely incidents of his activities.

Richard "Bull" Smith was the origi-  
nal proprietor of Smithtown, Long Island.  
He acquired from the Indians the great  
tract located in that vicinity about  
1650, and legendary rumor says the bar-  
gain was struck on the agreement that  
the purchase should embrace all the  
lands a man could traverse (enircle)  
from sunrise to sunset. Richard Smith  
owned a speedy bull which he custom-  
arily used under saddle. It was from this  
that the appellation arose, and in run-  
ning the lines of his purchase he is said  
to have raced his bull over a great ex-  
panse of territory; and the Indians, at  
the moment in an agreeable frame of  
mind, accepted the mode of measure-  
ment. "Bull" Smith thus acquired his  
nickname.

It is a matter of record and fact that  
during the time of "Bull" Smith there  
lived in his vicinity several Smith fam-  
ilies. Probably the most prominent was  
the family of "Tangler" Smith—Colonel  
William Smith, a favorite of Charles I.,  
who made him Governor of Tangier.  
Later on Colonel William Smith located  
on Long Island, secured a large tract  
of land and established the Manor of  
St. George. He and many of his descend-  
ants filled important positions in Colonial  
and Revolutionary times.

The "Bull" and "Tangler" families  
intermarried. There were also the  
"Hock" Smiths, so called because their  
dwelling was near a creek called "Hock."  
"Bull" Smith, so called because of the  
color of the coat always worn by the  
head of that family; and the "Wait"  
(Weight) Smiths, possessors of the only  
set of weighing apparatus in the com-  
munity.

The Smiths have ever been a great  
tribe. History tells us that one bearing  
that name was the original iron founder,  
he having wrought the armor for the  
King's troops.

In early times in Scotland the Smith  
was